

8 January 1985

NPO1>U.S./USSR/>BROKAW: Geneva: Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet >ARMS TALKS>Foreign Minister Gromyko have completed a long day of negotiations. Good evening, I'm Tom Brokaw with NBC Nightly News from Geneva, where tonight Secretary Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko emerged from nearly eight hours of talks, this time, with a plan of where to go from here in their efforts to control the nuclear arms race. GEORGE SHULTZ (secretary of State): We envisage two delegations. Each of the delegations will be divided into three groups. One group will address strategic nuclear arms. Another group will address intermediate-range nuclear arms. Another group will address space arms, whether based on Earth or in space.

BROKAW: Shultz cautioned everyone not to expect too much from these talks. SHULTZ: We can't be sure where these negotiations will lead, and clearly, we have a long road ahead of us. There are many tough and complicated issues still to be resolved. But we have, here in Geneva, agreed on the objectives for new negotiations on nuclear and space arms.

BROKAW: During their meetings today, both sides had a spirited exchange on a variety of issues, including not just arms control but also human rights violations in the Soviet Union. When the meetings broke up, they had not yet agreed on when they would meet again, although there is considerable speculation the next meeting will occur in Moscow, perhaps in a month or six weeks. Tonight, Secretary of State Shultz made himself available to all four American television networks for interviews. Pardon my vernacular, Mr. Secretary, but the Russians have been raising hell about 'Star Wars' in public. Did they do so in private today? SHULTZ: Well, we had some very extensive discussion of our idea of strategic defense and our idea, the president's idea that it makes sense to have strategic stability and deterrence depend more on defense than it has in the past. In other words, to move away from the notion that we have deterrence because we can both do so much damage to each other, toward the notion that we have deterrence because we both have a lot of defenses.

BROKAW: But does that extensive discussion mean that you were able to persuade them of your point of view even the smallest bit? SHULTZ: Well, I wouldn't say that we persuaded them, but it's an important subject to discuss. They have some different views about it. What I can say is, obviously, that we agreed on this joint statement,

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which foreshadows the beginning of negotiations on these three aspects of nuclear and space arms, and that's a very important subject to everybody. 2.

BROKAW: The Soviets are always tough in these sessions, generally, Gromyko, specifically. SHULTZ: So are we.

BROKAW: And he was tough today and yesterday? SHULTZ: Yes, and so were we. We both, I'm sure, feel that it's important to be clear-headed and realistic in representing the interests of our respective countries.

< NP02>U.S./USSR/>BROKAW: Marvin Kalb has been keeping track of these < >ARMS TALKS 2>proceedings and the difficulties that Shultz faces after he returns to Washington.

KALB: If he's to get a deal, Shultz knows that he must now win over equally tough and skeptical opposition in Washington, and there, the administration is split wide open. Shultz wants to deal and wants to make compromises to get one. He has powerful allies. The White House national security adviser, Robert McFarlane, heads the list, plus James Baker, who remains on the National Security Council, though he's shifting over to Treasury. But Shultz also has equally powerful adversaries, headed by the secretary of Defense, Caspar Weinberger, and supported by the director of the CIA, William Casey, the outgoing U.N. ambassador, Jeane Kirkpatrick, and conservatives on Capitol Hill. Both camps are now focused on two main issues: Whether to offer the Russians a concession on antisatellite weapons testing if they will reduce their offensive long-range missiles. Shultz favors it, Weinberger opposes it, and the Pentagon has a long memory. EDWARD LUTTWAK (military expert): The specialists who remembers how last time round we got cheated, let's say, on, on counting silos and silo diameters, is not going to let the State Department (inaudible) get away with it again.

KALB: The other concession being considered is some scaling back of the president's favorite defense program, the one called 'Star Wars,' Shultz for it as one way of enticing the Russians, but here, his problem is his boss. HELMUT SONNENFELDT (Brookings Institution): Our government has a long history of being relatively undisciplined unless the president cracks the whip.

KALB: So far, the president has not been forced to make any major decision, whether to come down on Shultz' side or Weinberger's. But the widespread view here is he'll have to make major concessions if he really wants an agreement. Marvin Kalb, NBC News, Geneva.